

REMARKSI. Introduction.

Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 16-29 are pending, and stand rejected. Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 16-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 112, second paragraph. Various groups of claims were rejected under 35 USC Section 103. Claim 9 has been canceled without prejudice.

II. The 35 U.S.C. Section 112 Rejection.

Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 16-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 112, second paragraph as purportedly being indefinite for containing the phrase "consisting essentially of a single essential ingredient, comprising".

Claims 1 and 20 containing this phrase have been amended as suggested to delete this phrase. The Applicants, expressly do not admit, however, that prior phrase was indefinite.

III. The 35 U.S.C. Section 103 Rejections.A. The Rejection of Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 19 Under Section 103(a) in View of EP 919,610 A1, Pace, et al.

The Office Action acknowledges that Pace, et al. is silent with respect to "modifying the surface to render it hydrophilic, providing a contact angle between water and the surface of less than about 50 degrees". The Examiner, however, asserts that the GAFQUAT 755 polymer disclosed by Pace, et al. would inherently meet these limitations, absent a showing otherwise, because the current disclosure contains a description of GAFQUAT 755.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. The Pace, et al. composition requires three essential ingredients comprising: an acid or a mixture thereof; a vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer or copolymer, or a mixture thereof; and a polysaccharide polymer or a mixture thereof. The claimed invention does not require all three ingredients. The claimed invention would, therefore, not be obvious in view of the Pace, et al. reference.

B. The Rejection of Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 19 Under Section 103(a) in View of WO 97/33963, Willey, et al.

The Office Action states that Willey, et al. discloses a glass cleaning composition comprising: (A) an amine oxide polymer, (B) a hydrophobic solvent, (C) a detergent surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, amphoteric detergent surfactants including zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof, and (D) the balance being an aqueous solvent system comprising water and, optionally, non-aqueous polar solvent selecting from a specified group and any minor ingredients. The Office Action acknowledges that Willey, et al. is silent with respect to "modifying the surface to render it hydrophilic, providing a contact angle between water and the surface of less than about 50 degrees". The Examiner, however, asserts that the PVNO polymer disclosed by Willey, et al. would inherently meet these limitations, absent a showing otherwise, because the current disclosure contains a description of PVNO.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. The claimed composition contains a surface substantive copolymer, and does not require a hydrophobic solvent or detergent surfactant selected from the group of surfactants specified in the Willey, et al. reference. The claimed invention would, therefore, not be obvious in view of the Willey, et al. reference.

C. The Rejection of Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 19 Under Section 103(a) in View of U.S. Patent 4,368,146, Aronson, et al.

The Office Action states that Aronson, et al. discloses a dishwashing composition comprising an anionic/nonionic surfactant, and a copolymer of N-vinylpyrrolidone and dimethylaminomethacrylate. The Office Action acknowledges that Aronson, et al. is silent with respect to "modifying the surface to render it hydrophilic, providing a contact angle between water and the surface of less than about 50 degrees". The Examiner, however, asserts that the GAFQUAT 734 polymer disclosed by Aronson, et al. would inherently meet these limitations, absent a showing otherwise, because the current disclosure contains a description of GAFQUAT 734.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. The Aronson, et al. reference does not teach or disclose a cleaning composition for cleaning exterior surfaces of a vehicle, nor does it teach or disclose a cleaning composition that modifies at least a portion of an exterior surface of a vehicle to render it hydrophilic. The claimed invention would, therefore, not be obvious in view of the Aronson, et al. reference.

D. The Rejection of Claims 1-4, 7-9, and 19 Under Section 103(a) in View of EP 859,045, Gordon, et al.

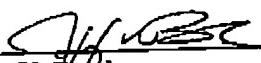
The Office Action states that Gordon, et al. teaches that the composition described therein is used to treat hard surfaces, such as the exterior surface of a car, and that the composition may be applied via a spray dispenser. The Office Action further points to Examples B, F, and M, which are said to disclose hard surface cleaning compositions containing Polyquat 11 and PVP K60 polymers at a pH of 7.5-8.5.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. The Gordon, et al. composition requires two essential ingredients comprising an antiresoiling ingredient as the first essential ingredient and a vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer or copolymer or a mixture thereof, as the second essential ingredient. In the Applicants' detailed description, their composition may have an anti-resoiling ingredient, but it is not required. The claimed invention would, therefore, not be obvious in view of the Gordon, et al. reference.

**IV. Summary.**

All of the objections and rejections have been addressed. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,  
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